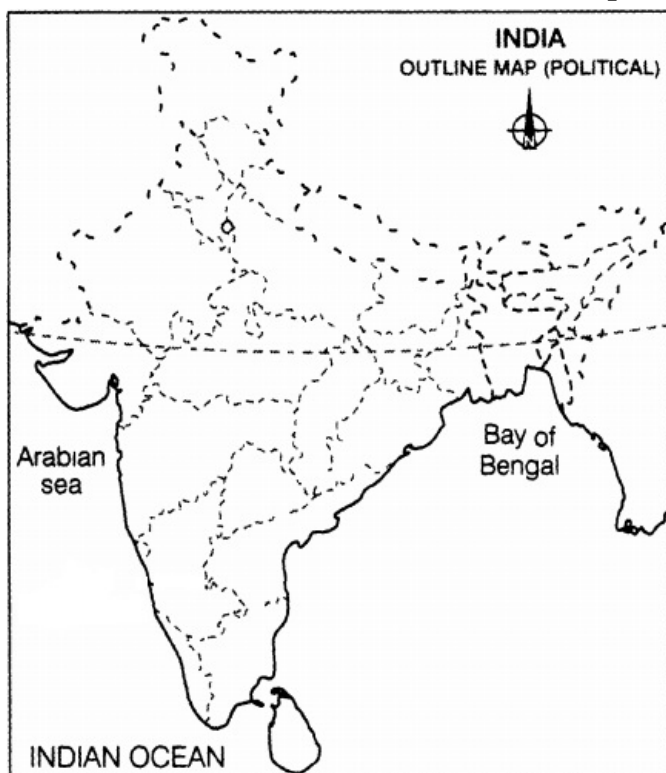


CBSE Test Paper 02
Ch-20 India Transport and Communication

1. Where is famous Nehru Trophy Boat Race (VALLAMKALI) held?
2. What is the aim of the North-South Corridor?
3. What are the benefits of TV over radio?
4. Why is the density of rural roads very low in the hilly areas of India? Give one reason.
5. Mention the function of Oil India Limited (OIL).
6. Differentiate Personal Communication and mass communication.
7. Why is the density of rural roads very low in hilly, plateau and forested areas?
8. What is meant by Open Sky Policy?
9. Describe the regional variation in the density of road in India.
10. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols.
 - i. The international airport in Tamil Nadu.
 - ii. The northern most international airport.



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Answer

1. The Nehru Trophy Boat Race is a popular Vallam Kali held in the Punnamada Lake near Alappuzha, Kerala, India
2. The north-south corridor aims at connecting Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir with Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu with 4076 km long road.
3.
 - i. Better recall value when we use the live visual.
 - ii. The qualities of television allow advertisers to create a long lasting and memorable brand and corporate image.
 - iii. We can both listen and see.
4. The reasons are:
 - i. Nature of difficult terrain
 - ii. Poor economic condition in rural areas
5. Oil India Limited (OIL) is the second-largest hydrocarbon exploration and production Indian public sector company with its operational headquarters in Duliajan, Assam, India. OIL is engaged in the business of exploration, development, and production of crude oil and natural gas, transportation of crude oil and production of liquid petroleum gas.

6.

Basis	Personal Communication	Mass Communication
1. Meaning	When communication takes place between two or more persons at personal level, i.e. either in writing or orally but the person's interaction have personal involvement, it is called personal communication.	When communication takes place for public at large or when a means is used to convey a message to many people simultaneously, it is called mass communication.

2.Means	Telephone and mobiles, e-mail, letter, fax, oral, face to face interaction.	Radio, Television, newspaper, magazines, internet, etc.
3.Coverage	It is the communication between person to person.	It is the communication among the masses i.e. group of people.

7. The following factors are responsible for very low density in rural roads in hilly, plateau and forested areas:
 - i. There is technological difficulty in construction
 - ii. Density of population is low.
 - iii. Economic activity is relatively lesser.
 - iv. Relatively higher costs of construction.
 - v. Settlements are located far away from each other.
8. i. To help the Indian exporters make their export more competitive, the government had introduced an Open Sky Policy for cargo in 1922.
 - ii. It refers to an agreement between two countries to allow any number of airlines to fly from either of them without any restriction on number of flights, number of destinations, number of seats, price etc.
 - iii. Under this policy, foreign airlines or association of exporters can bring any freighters to the country.
9. The density of road is defined as the length of roads per 100 sq. km. The density of road is uneven in India and it is very low compared to the developed countries.
 - i. The density of roads varies between 60 to 100 km. per 100 sq. km. in Assam, Nagaland, Karnataka, Maharashtra, U.P., West Bengal, A.R and Haryana.
 - ii. In the northeastern part of the country, the road density is very sparse due to hilly terrain, thick forest cover and heavy rains causing frequent floods and the population is also sparse.
 - iii. Goa has the highest density (53.8 km. per 100 sq. km) of surface roads. Jammu and Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh have the lowest density of 3.7 km. and 4.8 km. respectively.

- iv. Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Punjab have the highest density of metalled roads due to urbanization and industrialization. Karnataka and Maharashtra also have a high-density of roads but less than the states mentioned above. Haryana and UP also have a high density of roads.
- v. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar has a moderate density of metalled roads. Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh have low density.

The conclusion is that the density of roads in India is not uniform, it varies from state to state due to relief, climate and economic conditions.

